(i) Within any one second interval of signal transmission, each transmitter with a peak output power equal to or greater than 0.1 mW or a peak power density equal to or greater than 3 nW/cm², as measured 3 meters from the radiating structure, must transmit a transmitter identification at least once. Each application for equipment authorization must declare that the equipment contains the required transmitter identification feature and must specify a method whereby interested parties can obtain sufficient information, at no cost, to enable them to fully detect and decode this transmitter identification information. Upon the completion of decoding, the transmitter identification data block must provide the following fields:

(1) FCC Identifier, which shall be programmed at the factory.

(2) Manufacturer's serial number, which shall be programmed at the factory.

(3) Provision for at least 24 bytes of data relevant to the specific device, which shall be field programmable. The grantee must implement a method that makes it possible for users to specify and update this data. The recommended content of this field is information to assist in contacting the operator.

[63 FR 42279, Aug. 7, 1998]

Subpart D—Unlicensed Personal Communications Service Devices

SOURCE: 58 FR 59180, Nov. 8, 1993, unless otherwise noted.

§ 15.301 Scope.

This subpart sets out the regulations for unlicensed personal communications services (PCS) devices operating in the 1910–1930 MHz and 2390–2400 MHz frequency bands.

[60 FR 13073, Mar. 10, 1995]

§ 15.303 Definitions.

(a) *Asynchronous devices.* Devices that transmit RF energy at irregular time intervals, as typified by local area network data systems.

(b) *Coordinatable PCS device.* PCS devices whose geographical area of operation is sufficiently controlled either by necessity of operation with a fixed infrastructure or by disabling mechanisms to allow adequate coordination of their locations relative to incumbent fixed microwave facilities.

(c) *Emission bandwidth.* For purposes of this subpart the emission bandwidth shall be determined by measuring the width of the signal between two points, one below the carrier center frequency and one above the carrier center frequency, that are 26 dB down relative to the maximum level of the modulated carrier. Compliance with the emissions limits is based on the use of measurement instrumentation employing a peak detector function with an instrument resolutions bandwidth approximately equal to 1.0 percent of the emission bandwidth of the device under measurement.

(d) *Isochronous devices.* Devices that transmit at a regular interval, typified by time-division voice systems.

(e) *Noncoordinatable PCS device.* A PCS device that is capable of randomly roaming and operating in geographic areas containing incumbent microwave facilities such that operation of the PCS device will potentially cause harmful interference to the incumbent microwave facilities.

(f) *Peak transmit power.* The peak power output as measured over an interval of time equal to the frame rate or transmission burst of the device under all conditions of modulation. Usually this parameter is measured as a conducted emission by direct connection of a calibrated test instrument to the equipment under test. If the device cannot be connected directly, alternative techniques acceptable to the Commission may be used.

(g) *Personal Communications Services (PCS) Devices [Unlicensed].* Intentional radiators operating in the frequency bands 1910–1930 MHz and 2390–2400 MHz that provide a wide array of mobile and ancillary fixed communication services to individuals and businesses.

(h) *Spectrum window.* An amount of spectrum equal to the intended emission bandwidth in which operation is desired.

(i) *Sub-band.* For purposes of this subpart the term sub-band refers to the spectrum allocated for isochronous or asynchronous transmission.